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TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1914.

AN IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT IN THE HUERTA CASE.

New evidence tending to substantiate the confession of Huerta in the Painesville murder case, has been brought to light.

Shells of a peculiar caliber, 25-35, from which Huerta said the fatal shots were fired, have been found near the South Range school. Because of the odd caliber of the shells, Huerta, in his confession, said he authorized them together after the shooting, carried them to South Range, where he lived, and there threw them in the snow near the school.

With the melting of the snow the shells were found. An effort had been previously made to find them, but owing to the great quantity of snow, the attempt was unsuccessful. Huerta, however, stuck to his story. That was the telling truth there is now every reason to believe.

Huerta's confession, a straightforward recital of the shooting, has not since, so far as the public knows, been repudiated in any particular. He told it because he was tired of the game and his conscience pricked him. He had no other motive and he knew his own liberty was at stake when he confessed. There never has been any good reason to doubt his statements. And if there was any doubt, the finding of the exploded shells ought to dispel it.

The case against Huerta is greatly strengthened, and that against the three Waddell men, Nellie, Grimes and Kelly, also charged with the murder, correspondingly weakened by this new testimony. But it remains to be seen whether the prosecuting attorney will attach the proper significance to it. We fail to see how he can continue to hold the Waddell men for murder on the flimsy evidence he has. Evidently one of the other set of men held for the crime will have to be discharged for the prosecutor cannot consistently prosecute the same case against the two and hope to secure a conviction. And the outlook is that it will not be the Waddell men who will be tried.

Evidently the only development since the Huerta confession, upon which the prosecutor finds warrant for holding the Waddell men, is the return of Melvin, ex-Waddell man. It will be remembered Melvin did not return voluntarily. He came as a result of a search of several weeks by a Chicago detective and Houghton county officers. And there was mention of charges of perjury and accessory after the fact. Now it appears Melvin has re-established himself and has convinced the prosecutor of the veracity of his story, in the event of holding the three Waddell men on the charge of murder.

The prosecutor's course in the case, in view of the latest development, will be watched with great interest. Not even the Mexican situation will serve to distract attention from it.

There is this pleasing thought about it. Whenever Uncle Sam has been obliged to make war upon uncivilized or half civilized countries he has conferred a great and lasting blessing upon the people of those countries. In Mexico the next to receive Uncle Sam's blessing.

Also it is pleasing to note that Admiral Dewey is still on the job. He is directing the deliberations of the army and navy board. On the subject of strategy Dewey is a past master.

'A Green Velvet Gown'

"Where? Who had a green velvet gown?"

"Why, Mrs. So & So's lawn, of course. Haven't you seen it? The most beautiful shade of green. They bought it from the Van Orden Company and its guaranteed not to shrink, fade or become streaked. Its so pretty when the sun shines on the sparkling dew drops in the morning and is just as beautiful at twilight when the dark shadows are creeping along its velvet surface."

"Why don't you have a lawn like this one? You can—its easy—if you use our Fertilizer. On any sort of lawn, at any time, it produces the best results."

"Try our Fertilizer around your trees, shrubs and flowers and they will all be decked out in wonderful gowns."

The M. Van Orden
COMPANY

HOUGHTON LAURUM

FORCE WITHOUT WAR.

Does the use of force imply war? Not necessarily. The president is not at war with Mexico. He has no quarrel with Mexico. But he finds a part of the sovereign power in the hands of one who has offended us. The complication is regarded by conservative judges of the meaning of events as being between the United States and one Huerta. Huerta, in the opinion of this country, expressed through the president, wrongfully holds power. He has misused it against us. We call him to account. That does not necessarily put us at war with the people of Mexico, nor does it attack the sovereignty of that country. It means only that we have caught a highwayman in Mexico, and finding that the government of that country is non-existent, as it were, we proceed to chastise that individual ourselves. Even if we should bombard a port it would not yet mean war.

But what if Huerta should declare war? This would, in the view of most men, be laughable. Huerta has nothing to make war with. He has no navy. He has no army. He has no money. A declaration of war on his part would be a declaration of suicide. It would not, after Torreon, have the least effect in uniting Mexico against this country. Villa would not join Huerta, because he knows that all he has to do to get our recognition is to show qualities of statesmanship comparable to the military ability he has already exhibited. He has ingratiated himself with the present administration. His party obtained from it the gift of arms through the fitting of the emulose. It has steadily progressed in the estimation of President Wilson and his friends until they have reached the point where they consider Pancho Villa the coming man in Mexico, the savior of the situation. He has made but one mistake in his relations with this country. That was the Huerta incident, and he is wrigling out of that. Huerta was a big issue when Villa was merely a bandit, but he is now forgotten in his grave when Villa has become a military strategist, the greatest Mexico has produced.

The German minister to Mexico, Admiral Van Heine, told the president's representative, John Lind, down there, several weeks ago that he had been studying the moves of the constitutionalists in Northern Mexico and that in his opinion there was a master military mind back of them. This may be Villa. It may be General Angeles, the director of Villa's artillery, an officer who studied the art of war abroad and taught it at home under Porfirio Diaz. Out of this military excellence the administration is not unhelpful that the future ruler of Mexico will come. This being the case, the constitutionalists would hardly throw away their chances to an ill advised union with Huerta when they know perfectly well that the United States wants nothing so much as their success in arms followed by success in peace.

The people do not want war. But they will not put up with insults to the flag.

In the meantime the delay will give Admiral Hedges time to reach Tampico. He is due there tomorrow.

A DISTRICT WITH BACKBONE.

The copper country is fast building up its old-time activity and output of the red metal, observes the following from Ore. It is a good country, fair to men, and with many advantages not possessed by some other mining fields. It will soon be back into its old stride and will have learned something from the experiences of the past half year that will be valuable in the years to come. The Western Federation will have gained some late information too, on the subject of recognition of its body. It has discovered that there is yet another place it cannot dominate through a reign of terror, through murder and arson, or through any of the tactics it has always employed. It has found one district with a real backbone where the stars and stripes wave high and triumphantly over the red rag of anarchy, and where the spirit of independence is still alive and doing business.

The patriotic wave sweeping the country shows the United States in its true colors—red, white and blue. The Red Socialists no doubt are taking notice what they are up against.

STIFF PRICE, BUT WORTH IT.
Colonel Gorgas has been speaking in London concerning his sanitary administration of the Panama Canal Zone. It appears that the cost of sanitation has been five per cent of the total expenditure for construction of the Canal.

The price was stiff. If the canal has cost three hundred and fifty million dollars, then the work of sanitation cost seventeen and a half million dollars. But for want of that work, impossible in the eighties, the French lost twenty thousand lives in the isthmus besides immense treasure.

Three things made Colonel Gorgas' work possible: The scientific discoveries as to the relation of the mosquito to malaria and yellow fever; absolute authority to enforce his medical discretion; unlimited resources of money to carry out his measures. Without any one of these he could not have accomplished the disinfection of the Zone, and the Canal could not have been constructed without appalling loss of life and vastly greater expenditure of money. Therefore five per cent was in reality a cheap doctor's bill.

Nothing is so valuable to living men as their lives. Nothing is so valuable to a community as the health of its citizens. Yet the proportion of collected taxes that is spent for the conservation of the public health and the prohibition of human lives is a comparatively small item. It is certainly not five per cent of the aggregate revenues of municipality, state or nation.

ONCE POWERFUL RACE NOW WEAK

Mongol Empire Is Subjected by Russia, Japan and China

New York, April 21.—The Asiatic Institute of this city has made public the first of a series of reports from W. W. Rockhill, former United States minister to China, and more recently ambassador to Russia and later to Turkey, on the situation in Mongolia. In behalf of the Asiatic Institute Mr. Rockhill recently penetrated the regions where the once powerful Mongol race has been trying to maintain its independence from the new Republic of China.

The last limits and boundaries of this race, which seven centuries ago conquered nearly the whole of Asia and part of Europe have begun to disappear, says Mr. Rockhill, in the crucible formed by Japan and China on the one side and Russia on the other. The native, glibly descendants of the Mongol conquerors are no match for the cunning Chinese trader from the south and the imperially escorted Russian manufacturer from the north, who have undermined and transformed all of this country's relations and conditions.

"Seven hundred thousand rather dull people in the existing remnant of the Mongol Empire," he says. The Burial Mongols, believed to be of the same tribe as Genghis Khan, that great conqueror, who left to his sons in 1227 an empire which stretched from the China Sea to the Dnieper, are under Russian dominion in Southern Siberia, the birthplace of Genghis Khan, but the land of the Tartar nation that was his, is that included in the Outer Mongolia, which declared independence from China during the revolutionary rebellion in China in 1912. It is known as the land of the Khalkas.

This newly created state defines the spot where all that remains of ancient Tartary is to survive or perish, says Mr. Rockhill. Here is all that is left of perhaps the most wonderful empire of all time, that erected on horseback by Genghis Khan.

May Become "Buffer State."
Outer Mongolia's aspiration to stand alone is altogether dependent on the adjoining powers, says Mr. Rockhill.

"They know their helplessness, and that for the present their fate is sealed." In his opinion the Mongol nation will founder completely without the cooperation of Russia and China. Its only hope of existence is in being a "buffer state" and becoming the head of that necklace of smaller unadvised vassal nations bordering the present-day great Asiatic empires. As such, if it succeeds, he says, it will be as a "damp course" between the powder magazines of Russia, Japan and China.

"Except for the use of things brought them by the Chinese, without whom they would go unclad and half starve, the Mongols remain as originally known to us in the middle of the thirteenth century," he adds.

Outer Mongolia's assets with which to begin modern statehood are small. It has one gold mine to tax and its chief trade is through Russian Khabarovsk on the northern boundary, where exports in 1911 were valued at \$2,200,000, imports from Russia at \$615,000 and from China \$1,485,000. The only other trade mentioned is that of \$1,000,000 material through Koko in the west. This is the Mongol Empire's status in the scale of the moderns.

This is the first expedition of travel and investigation in his particular field of Middle and East Asia which Mr. Rockhill has embarked on since his expedition into Tibet when he discovered the great geographical features of the region east of Lhasa and the existence of, until then, unknown Islam colonies.

PLAYING ROCKEFELLER.

No one can consistently with the common well defend the former business practices of John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil company. Fortunately rebates and the crushing of competition by other unfair means do not receive the sanction of our present laws. In the future wealth must be amassed by means that take into account the rights of competitors and of the public. But has not the prevalent custom of, when in doubt, flying Rockefeller gone a bit too far? One does not have to condone former business practices to appreciate that tens of millions are being devoted to such public work as education and the prevention of disease.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Yet it is certain that were such five per cent yearly expended by any community for its health as intelligently as Panama's five per cent was spent by Colonel Gorgas, it would prove a paying proposition.

Nor can it be doubted that the day will come when the health department appropriation will be one of the largest and most important items in any budget. It is coming to that and it is coming quickly.

The deaths resulting from aviation for the first three months of this year are a total of thirty-eight. It is expected that this year will break all records with respect to fatalities; those who are supposed to be good authority say that the number of persons who seek notoriety for flying-machine stunts is constantly increasing and that these exposures to unusual risks in flight help to swell the aggregate of the fatalities. It is reported that the total of the killed for the period that dates from the killing of Lieutenant Selfridge at Fort Myer, in September, 1908, to date is 462. That figures out an annual average which this year promises to surpass.

New Picture of Huerta, Cause Of All the Trouble In Mexico



Photo copyright, 1912, by American Press Association.

Who Is This Man Huerta?

Born in Chihuahua in 1854, of aristocratic Spanish blood.

Entered Chapultepec Military college at the age of 18 years.

Has devoted himself to a military career since his graduation without interruption.

Sympathies entirely with the upper classes and a staunch supporter of Porfirio Diaz until his downfall.

Organized Mexican general army staff, and in 1901 took command of the infantry in the campaign against the Yaqui Indians.

Next participated in the campaign against the Naxa Indians in Yucatan. Raised to rank of brigadier-general as a reward for his Indian services.

Led federal forces in state of Guerrero at beginning of Madero revolution.

With Madero's ascendancy, to the presidency Huerta was recalled, but subsequently led the army against Carranza. Next he was promoted to a major-general.

Did not take part in the first uprising against Madero led by Felix Diaz in October 1912.

In the second Diaz revolution Huerta was recalled to the capital and given active command with the rank of senior general. He directed the suppression of troops during the siege of the palace.

Disloyal commands of Madero and was the moving spirit in the plot which resulted in the arrest of President Madero and his brother Gustavo. The assassination of the Maderos followed and with the military behind him, Huerta became provisional president, Feb. 19, 1913.

By his persistence and complete domination of the army Huerta has succeeded in staying off his overthrow, although the constitutionalists under Villa and Carranza have swept northern Mexico from the Rio Grande to Torreon.

Crisis in Huerta's presidency came April 1, following the arrest of a detachment of marines at Tampico. Admiral Mayo demanded reparation calling for a salute of 21 guns to the United States flag. Apology was made but no salute was forthcoming.

Saturday President Wilson gave the provisional president until 6 o'clock Sunday evening in which to salute the flag.

Huerta's defiance toward the United States has been marked ever since John Lind, special envoy of President Wilson, arrived in Mexico four months ago.

Each year, 100 die before they reach the age of 1 year," said Victor Mordock, the progressive leader. "Out of 1,000 children, 14 die at ages of 1 to 5 years. The matter of infant mortality is one of the highest importance."

Me Mordock read from a report on conditions at Fall River, Mass., a mill town, showing that mothers were forced by their necessities to return to work shortly after the birth of their children. The children, strung at birth, sickened and died for lack of proper nourishment and attention.

Would Aid Preventive Work.
Representative Foster of Illinois, a physician, declared that congress was paying too much attention to commercial affairs and not enough to the health of the people and especially children.

"Physicians are trying not only to cure diseases, but also to prevent them," said Dr. Foster, "and education through the children's bureau will help the preventive work."

Representative Turner of Iowa declared that the work planned by the bureau could not be completed in 100 years with the appropriations proposed by the committee.

It was not the intention of congress to limit the work of the bureau," he said, "and liberal appropriations should be made. If we vote down the proposed increase in the appropriation, it will be regarded as an assertion that we believe the life of a boy is more valuable than the life of a child."

Calls Johnson Plan "Indian Gift."
Representative Mann, the republican leader, characterized the Johnson proposition to limit the expenditure to work not placed by law in the hands of the public health service, as an "Indian gift."

"You would give to the children's bureau with one hand," he said, "and take away with the other. It is true that the public health service is authorized to make investigations into child labor conditions, but it is not doing it."

Representative Johnson, plainly answered by the strength shown by friends of the children's bureau.

Infant Mortality Large.
The advocates of the appropriation urged that the purpose of congress in creating the children's bureau was to gather information, publish that information and to educate the people of the country to the necessity for the adoption of measures for the prevention of the present great infant mortality.

"Out of every 1,000 children born

CLEARS NAME OF MICHIGAN VET

After Half Century, Congress Frees Him of Charge

Washington, April 21.—The story of a fifteen-year-old boy who enlisted in the army and fought the battles of Antietam and South Mountain and then took "French leave" because he was slightly disciplined by his superior lies behind a bill which passed the House this week. Because of this one mistake, due to boyish ignorance and despite the fact that he afterward re-enlisted, Alonzo D. Cadwallader of Hastings, Mich., never drew a pension, while comrades of less distinguished service were made fortunate.

After Cadwallader left his command he was arrested by an officer on a charge of desertion. Later he was taken away from the officials on a writ of habeas corpus and afterward received from the war department a certificate of honorable discharge. There was some conflict in the records at the war department, however, as to his service. One record showed that he left his command on Sept. 20, 1862, and the other on Sept. 30, 1862. This date became very important, as unless it could be shown that he remained with the army until the later date he could not draw a pension.

Congressman Edward L. Hamilton took up Cadwallader's case because he thought it was worthy. He secured ample evidence to show that Cadwallader did not leave his command until Sept. 30. The House has passed the bill correcting Cadwallader's record and it is expected the Senate will likewise do him justice. Cadwallader has waited fifty years for this action.

"THIS DATE IN HISTORY."

1827—Branch of the Society of Friends known as the Hicksites founded.

1836—Texans under Gen. Sam Houston defeated the Mexicans under Santa Anna at the battle of San Jacinto.

1848—Thomas Althorne Cooper, one of the most noted actors of his day, died in Bristol, Pa. Born in England in 1776.

1879—Capital of Louisiana changed from New Orleans to Baton Rouge.

1894—Numerous towns in Greece were seriously damaged by an earthquake.

1898—Diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States were broken off and an American squadron dispatched to Cuba.

1900—An attempt was made to blow up the gates of the Welland canal.

1910—Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), the famous humorist and writer, died in Redding, Conn. Born in Florida, Me., Nov. 30, 1835.

1913—The Cunard Line steamship Aquitania was launched at Clydebank.

From the resinous substance collected by bees from the buds of trees and used by them to stop the crevices in hives, a new antiseptic dressing for wounds is being made.

At a banquet of college students, cheers for the alma mater were given in twenty-two languages.

pleaded with members "not to permit themselves to be taken off their feet by the propaganda for increased appropriations." He declared that no man in congress was more friendly than he to the children, and the children's bureau, but justified the action of the appropriations committee in limiting the amount for the bureau on the ground that the amount was fixed by law.

"O, shut up, man," replied Pat, indignantly. "Sure, ye don't know these fish. They'll come under here to get out ay the rain!"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Atlanta's former city hall, long since replaced by a new one, is now to be torn down to make way for a 16-story office building.



The Scotch Lassie Was Much Admired.

Daddy's Bedtime Story

The Fairies' Beautiful Big Masquerade Ball.

"YOU haven't told us a story about the fairies for ever so long, daddy," said Evelyn.

"Yes; that's true," agreed Jack. "Won't you please tell us one this evening?"

"Let me think," said daddy. "Did I ever tell you about the masquerade ball they gave?"

"No," said Evelyn. "Do tell us about it."

"You know," continued daddy, "a masquerade ball is a very special kind of ball, for at it every one dresses up in fancy costume so that no one will know who it is."

"The fairies thought it would be such fun to have a masquerade ball. They spoke to the fairy queen about it, and she was just as enthusiastic."

"I think it would be splendid," she said. "Let's have it tomorrow evening at 8 sharp."

"The next night promptly at 8 all the fairies gathered together. And such costumes as there were! There were witches, wisecracks, dunces, dominoes, japs, jesters, milkmaids, mermaids, clowns, cowboys, princes, kings, queens, soldiers, etc. They were to wear masks till supper time."

"But one fairy seemed to be the center of admiration. She was a little Scotch lassie. She wore a velvet jacket and a plaid skirt. Her little legs were bare, and on her feet were black velvet slippers with shiny buckles on them."

"The fairies talked to one another in queer disguised voices, so no one would be able to recognize them by their voices. The little Scotch lassie didn't speak at all, but she danced the highland fling, and it completely fascinated all the fairies."

"At last supper time came, and they all eagerly watched to see who every one was, and especially the little Scotch lassie. And who do you suppose it was?"

"Could it have been the queen?" asked Evelyn.

"Yes, indeed; that is just who it was. They all at once said, 'Fairly queen, you've taken the prize.'"

"But I can't accept my own prize," said she.

"You must," said all the fairies, "for you are perfectly marvelous."

"Well, that's a funny thing to offer a prize and then to keep it. But anyway, I can divide it, as it is a box of sugar plums."

"Goodie!" they all cried.